

Manchester Journal.

TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1870.

The democratic majority in the New York judicial election on Tuesday was about 60,000.

Senator Sherman has suggested to unite the war and navy departments under one head, and put war operations both by sea and land under one direction. If this had been done before the war, many expensive and mischievous collisions between the army and navy would have been avoided.

The Senate has pronounced very decidedly against removing the capital. By 30 majority it has agreed to commence the erection of a new building for the State Department, the bill for which was introduced by Morrill of Vermont. When finished it will cost five or six millions of dollars. The Senate also voted to extend and improve the grounds in a way that will cost a million of dollars. The capitol movers were opposed to both items.

Gen. Hancock has been seeking for information, and has got it. Some time since he wrote to Gen. Sherman asking him why he was not promoted to the position made vacant by the death of Gen. Thomas, and which belonged to him in the order of precedence. Sherman, after consultation with the President, wrote back as follows: "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to Gen. Grant, or in your official relations to his administration, that could justify your promotion now, or lead you to expect it hereafter." Not much ambiguity there.

Another religious sect has recently been added to the hundreds already existing. It has its origin, of course, in Boston. Its members call them-

ves Bible Christians. A young lady, a teacher in one of the schools has resigned her position, because she has conscientious scruples about the observance of Saturday. These people believe that they have an insight into the meaning of the Bible, that has been given to none before them, and, from this they have learned the mistake that has been made in the observance of the Lord's day. A converted Methodist minister preaches to them. He and they hold that he is a prophet of the latter days, and they point to a verse in Malachi in which his coming is foretold. The Lord has them in special care, as they believe, and they need take no thought for the morrow, as regards worldly matters. The whole Christian world is soon to join them, and this year, they say, will hardly pass before that result is made manifest.

On Wednesday afternoon last as Judge Fisher was approaching his office in Washington, he was attacked by Joseph H. Bradley, who met him, and after saying "Now, sir," or "Now, then," dealt him a heavy blow with an ordinary walking stick. Bradley then approached Judge Fisher, when the latter threw out his foot, tripping Bradley, who fell heavily on the pavement, dragging Judge Fisher with him; the two rolling on the ground. At this juncture several parties interceded, separating the belligerents, and accompanying them to their respective offices. Judge Fisher was slightly cut by the fall, and his shoulder somewhat hurt. The police, after considerable difficulty, persuaded the crowd to disperse. Chas. Fisher, having learned of the occurrence declared his purpose to resent the assault upon his father, started for Bradley's office in the second story of a building at the corner, but was prevented by the crowd from entering, and after persuasion by a few friends, was induced to withdraw. Bradley had meditated a settlement of the long-standing difficulty with Fisher whenever he should leave the bench for the Attorneyship, and therupon took the first opportunity presented since that change.

Somebody wants to run Horace Greeley for Governor of New York on the platform of "what we know about science." Greeley looks upon the master as an attempt to inveigle him into running as a Know-nothing candidate.

LUTTLE'S LIVING AGE NO. 1355, for the week ending May 21, contains among other articles, The English Bible, A Sub-Way in Central Africa, The Parson of the Nineteenth Century as shown in Fiction, Philosophers of play, the Crisis in France, Kitei-ki and Letratut, the Poet Moore and his Wife, Rome in Winter, the end of the Paraguayan Experiment.

The previous weekly number contained the Cost of a Napoleon, Two Ladies—Two Hours, by Miss Thackeray; Modern and Coptic Antiquities in Cairo, Count de Montalembert, Dick Mitchell, the Jackass Author, Part VI. of Earle's Dene, besides short articles and poetry.

To new subscribers, remitting \$8 for the year 1870, five numbers of 1869, containing the beginning of Mrs. Oliphant's and Charles Lever's serials, are sent gratis.

The regular subscription price of this 64 page weekly magazine is \$8 a year, for which it is sent free postage; or for \$10 a year of the American \$4 magazine is sent with the Living Age, without prepayment of postage. For a year, Lattell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held in Bellows Falls on the 13th and 14th. John H. French, LL.D. of Albany, was appointed Secretary of the Board, to take the place of Andrew E. Rankin, resigned.

The following resolution was adopted as an expression of the views of the Board in relation to Mr. Rankin.

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby express its high appreciation of the faithful and effective services of its late Secretary, A. E. Rankin, in the administration of the arduous and trying duties, and we individually sincerely regret the necessity of his resignation, coming from his physical inability to endure the increasing official duties devolving upon him.

The following resolution was adopted relative to the death of Gov. Washburne:

Resolved, That as a guardian of the educational interests of the State we are profoundly sensible of the loss we have sustained by the death of Hon. Peter T. Washburne, late Governor and Chairman of the Board of Education, from whose wisdom in council, vigor of administration and life long devotion to the cause of popular education, we have looked for results of the highest consequence to our State.

Mr. French, the new Secretary, has been in the State, attended several Teachers' Institutes and is undoubtedly a person well qualified for the office; but isn't it a little remarkable that the Board should have gone out of the State to find a Secretary? Undoubtedly quite a number of our own citizens, who are surely qualified, might have been found willing to accept the office, and if any one desired it he was certainly better entitled to it than any stranger. It was evidently the intention of the framers of our Constitution that the offices of the State should be filled by its own citizens, because in prescribing who have a right to be chosen to office that instrument specifies "freemen having a sufficient common interest with and attachment to the community"—which could hardly be expected of a citizen of another State.

Perhaps the Board have authority and good reasons for this proceeding, but for our part we cannot see why the Governor and Senate have not equal authority to appoint New Yorkers to fill vacancies in the Board itself.—(St. Albans Messenger.)

LOOK OUT FOR THE WORMS.

The price of success with the horticulturist, as of liberty with the nation, is eternal vigilance. If the season and the elements are favorable, if his ground is prepared with the nicest care, there are still the beasts and the birds, the worms and insects to trouble him, and often the one or the other will render useless the labor of months if the first depredation is not properly noticed and subsequent ones carefully guarded against.

Different seasons bring different pests, and it is impossible to tell which favorite fruit or flower will be attacked next. The ravenous canker worm and the tent caterpillar, so destructive to foliage of the apple tree, have nearly disappeared for the last few years, but now comes the currant worm, which if not attended to at once will strip the currant bushes of both foliage and fruit. Its ravages have been great in various parts of the country, for several years, but it was not seen in this vicinity till last year, and then only to a limited extent. It has already reappeared this year in much larger numbers, and those who wish to save their bushes will have to attend to them at once. Happily there is a sure way of disposing of these worms, and that is by the application of white hellebore, which is sure death to every worm it touches, and if thoroughly sprinkled over the bushes is a complete protection. If the present generation of worms is attended to promptly there will be no more trouble till late in the season, when a new crop may appear and should be treated in the same way.

White hellebore, which is a poison and requires to be used with some care, can be purchased at any drug store, and is best applied from an old pepper box, or a tin box may have small holes put in one end and answer every purpose.

It is best to apply a handkerchief over the mouth and nostrils while applying the hellebore, as, though there is little danger of inhaling enough to do any harm, enough is sure to be breathed to produce irritation and an unpleasant sneezing. The first rain will wash off the powder, even if it is blown off by the wind, so that there is no danger of any remaining to poison the fruit. We apprehend that hellebore has not yet been fully appreciated by horticulturists as an instrument in keeping down insect enemies. This year, for the first time, we have applied it to roses, and their foliage, usually all eaten up in spite of applications of whale oil soap and other recipes, is as free from all injury as could be desired.

There will be some comfort in growing roses again if hellebore proves to be a specific for all the worms and insects that infest them, as seems to be the case from our experience this season.—(Springfield Republican.)

The Galaxy for June is an excellent monthly. The Galaxy is among the best monthlies published. Among its regular contributors are Thurlow Weed, Charles Reade, Mark Twain and Justin McCarthy which alone could not help make it rank high as a literary journal. Sheldon & Co., Publishers, New York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN VERMONT.—The course of our own Legislature with regard to woman suffrage is amply vindicated, if it needed any vindication, by the vote of the people of Vermont on the same question. The State of Vermont is about as advanced, politically and morally, as any other in the Union, the population being peculiarly homogeneous and free from those elements which have elsewhere proved a drag on progress and reform. Education is very evenly diffused, and nowhere do the women enjoy more respect or more advantage for making their sentiments known. The question as to admitting them to the right of suffrage was submitted, with five other proposed constitutional amendments, to a special vote of the people, and has been rejected by a most decisive majority. The subject had been fully discussed in the press, and such meetings had been held, and efforts made in behalf of the proposed change as its friends wished, or were encouraged to make.

The vote of Vermont, therefore, may be regarded as a fair test vote on this question of woman suffrage for the present in this part of the country.—(Boston Journal.)

A good deal of stir has been made in literary circles by the appearance, suddenly, of a new book by a new man, which grapples with the greatest subject presented to the American people, namely, the foundations of that liberty and order and union which go to make up the body known as the United States. "The Nation," by E. Malford, is not a dry technical treatise on the Constitution, but a profound investigation, in the interest of the people, of the fundamental principles of our national life. It discusses the great question of the relation of the nation to the separate States and individuals; it shows the living connection between morale and politics and, in a word, is a book which every thoughtful American will be thankful to have read. This book, advertised by H. O. Houghton & Co., is coupled by them with another—Palfrey's "History of New England"; and it will be a good day when boys and young men are induced to read what their fathers have done in history, and what foundations they built upon in the State.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Seth Arnold, residing in the northeast part of Rutland, on Tuesday afternoon, taking with her a child about a year and a half old, went on a visit to Mr. George Petty in Mendon. While there the child fell backward into a pail of water, scalding it so severely that the little sufferer's agonies were ended about one o'clock Wednesday morning. The father of the child went to Rutland on Wednesday to purchase a coffin for its burial, and said as it may be, drank so much of Rutland rum, that he became grossly intoxicated, and returned home, carrying a bottle of the vile liquor. He repaired to his barn, and, while asleep, his sorrowing wife went thither and took from his pocket the bottle and destroyed it. On awakening, he missed his flask and charged Ezra Edson, Esq., who was there assisting the family, with having taken it from him, and made a desperate assault upon Mr. Edson, which he parried off. Arnold then started for Rutland.

—On Saturday, the 14th inst., a trial of the elevated railway in New York city took place, and so severe was the test that a car loaded with pig iron and a passenger coach were precipitated into the street. After a considerable distance had been traversed very smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of all parties until they reached Houston st., where there is a connection or section, there are still the beasts and the birds, the worms and insects to trouble him, and often the one or the other will render useless the labor of months if the first depredation is not properly noticed and subsequent ones carefully guarded against.

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The Captain-General of Cuba has proclaimed the freedom of all slaves be-sent in the field or in foreign countries, who should use tobacco in any shape or form, and in some cases for using snuff the nose was amputated as a punishment. The present Pope, however, uses snuff and is never so happy as when he has a cigar in his mouth.

Time changes all things. Pope Innocent XII, in 1700 excommunicated all who should use tobacco in any shape or form, and in some cases for using snuff the nose was amputated as a punishment. The present Pope, however, uses snuff and is never so happy as when he has a cigar in his mouth.

The semi-annual meeting of the Vermont Medical Society will be held in Burlington, June 7 and 8.

The Good Templars have made the landlady at West Pawlet stop selling rum, and he has shut up his hotel.

Rev. Carson Parker of Bennington, was expelled from the Troy Methodist conference at its recent session for intemperance. He came from No. Carolina in 1866.

Timothy Sheridan, a section hand

on the Rutland & Washington railroad was run over and killed by the night train over that road, last week.

—On Tuesday afternoon last, at Bellows Falls, a man named Jones, at work with others in repairing the dam above the falls, fell into the stream and was carried down over the falls. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

BEING DRAWN.—Charles Braley, a Montpelier boy of 16, went on a hunting expedition to Northfield, on Sunday, with several other boys, and very unluckily carried powder in his pocket. His companions sat down to smoke. Fire was accidentally communicated to the powder, and Braley was so terribly burned that he died on Monday.

—Mr. Porter Walter of Burke, commenced some two weeks since to set out 1000 sugar maple trees on a tract of five acres of land that had been fully cleared and used for a great number of years. He also intends to set out 500 or more of the same kind on the sides of the hillways running through his farm. This is a good example for others to follow.

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—The assassin McFarland is about

in New York talking bitterly about his wife and friends, and his determination to vindicate his character.

The Star says: He is evidently spoiling for a miss in some shape, and it is bound to come shortly. Lookout for another break of madness.

Charles Schultz, tried at Hudson City, N. J., for attempting to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, was on Friday acquitted on the plea of insanity.

Rev. Dr. Keating, a famous Romish priest at Rome, recently joined the reformed church in Jersey City, and Monday last preached to a large audience.

—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the St. Louis brunnette, in a speech at the Woman's Rights meeting on Tuesday, mentioned some testimony taken by the Committee on Military Affairs, respecting the sale of Cadetships. We learn from the Freeman that the committee has prepared a bill and will report it at the earliest opportunity giving a pension of eight dollars a month to all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, who are dependent upon their own labor, or upon others, for their support. The bill will probably pass the House, as a similar bill did during the last Congress, but its fate in the Senate is not certain.

—Col. James Fisk, Jr., attired in

gorgeous military trappings, marched into the grand opera house in New York at the head of his regiment Friday evening, creating a decided sensation.

The affair would have passed off much more pleasantly had it not been for a court officer, who, regardless of time, place, and the splendid surroundings, deliberately served a summons on the hero for a debt amounting to \$12,25 for a twenty-five pound tub of butter.

The Col. glanced at the paper in astonishment, and then threw it away in disgust. "Base is the slave that pays."

Every family needs to keep something in the house that will cure headache, toothache,ague,pains, lameness, bruises, cramps, and other kinds of pain and suffering, and what is there so good as Remond's Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Try it. Sold in Manchester by L. C. Orvis.

"Five Minutes for Refreshments."—

Everybody who has traveled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from it, but it is not so bad as it sounds.

—Dissipation of Dyspepsia.

—Miss Cousins thinks there is as much reason in this as in the text by which woman's sphere is established.

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